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(71) Applicant(s)

B.C.B. Limited

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

Moorland Road, Cardiff, CF2 2YL, United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s)

Simon T Howell

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

B.C.B. Limited

Moorland Road, Cardiff, CF2 2YL, United Kingdom

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(52) UK CL (Edition M)

A5R RBB RED

A3V V1A1C2 V1A2B V11K

U1S S1049

(56) Documents Cited

GB 2042341 A GB 1017712 A US 4971047 A

US 3824998 A

(58) Field of Search

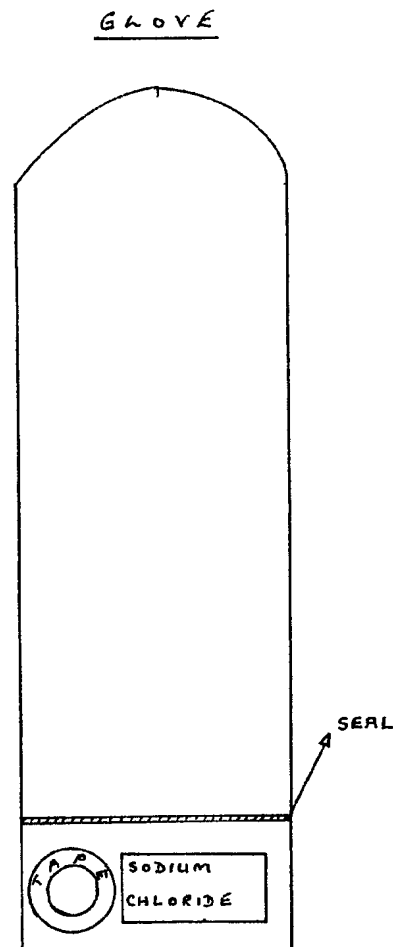
UK CL (Edition L) A5R RBB RBF RED RET

INT CL⁵ A61F , A61L

ONLINE DATABASE : WPI

(54) Burn glove/burn pack

(57) The pack consists of a glove, boot and burn balaclava each consisting of a closed polythene bag having two sections with one area separately holding a role of sticky tape to hold the bag in place and a sachet of sodium chloride 0.9% which can be poured into the bag prior to the limb being inserted to cool the burn. This area is separated by a seal as a means for easy release from the main section.



At least one drawing originally filed was informal and the print reproduced here is taken from a later filed formal copy.

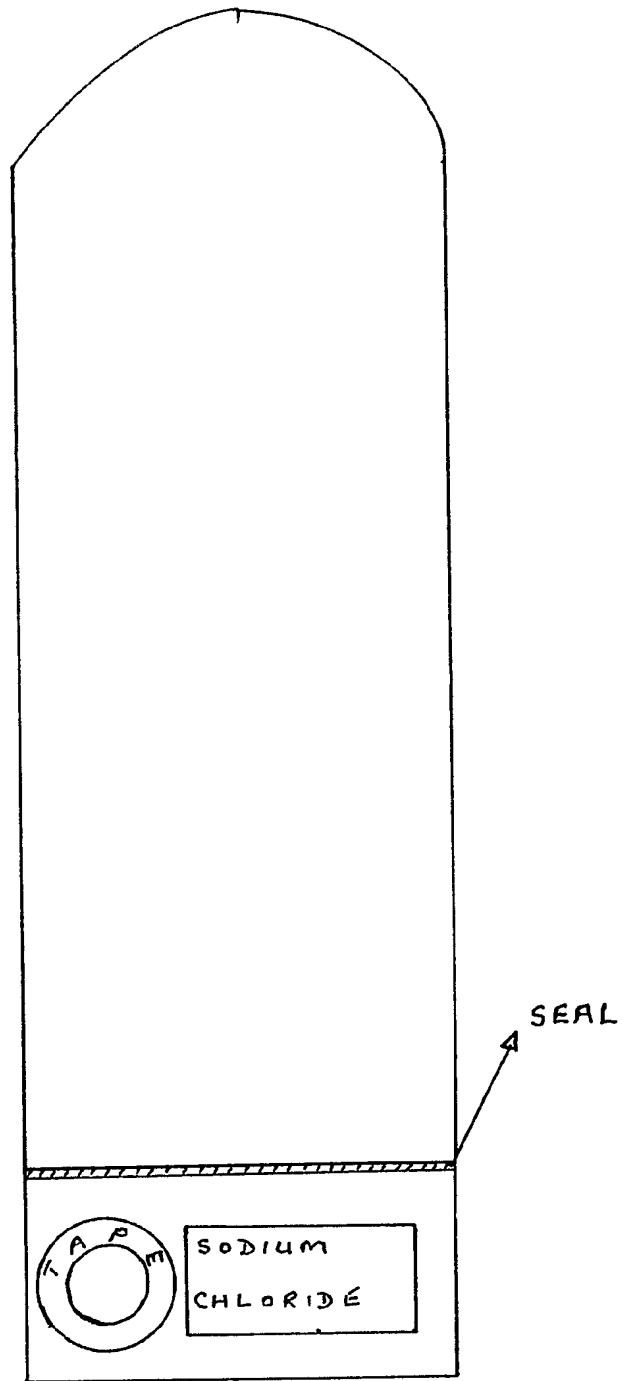
The claims were filed later than the filing date within the period prescribed by Rule 25(1) of the Patents Rules 1990.

This print takes account of replacement documents submitted after the date of filing to enable the application to comply with the formal requirements of the Patents Rules 1990.

GB 2 276 323 A

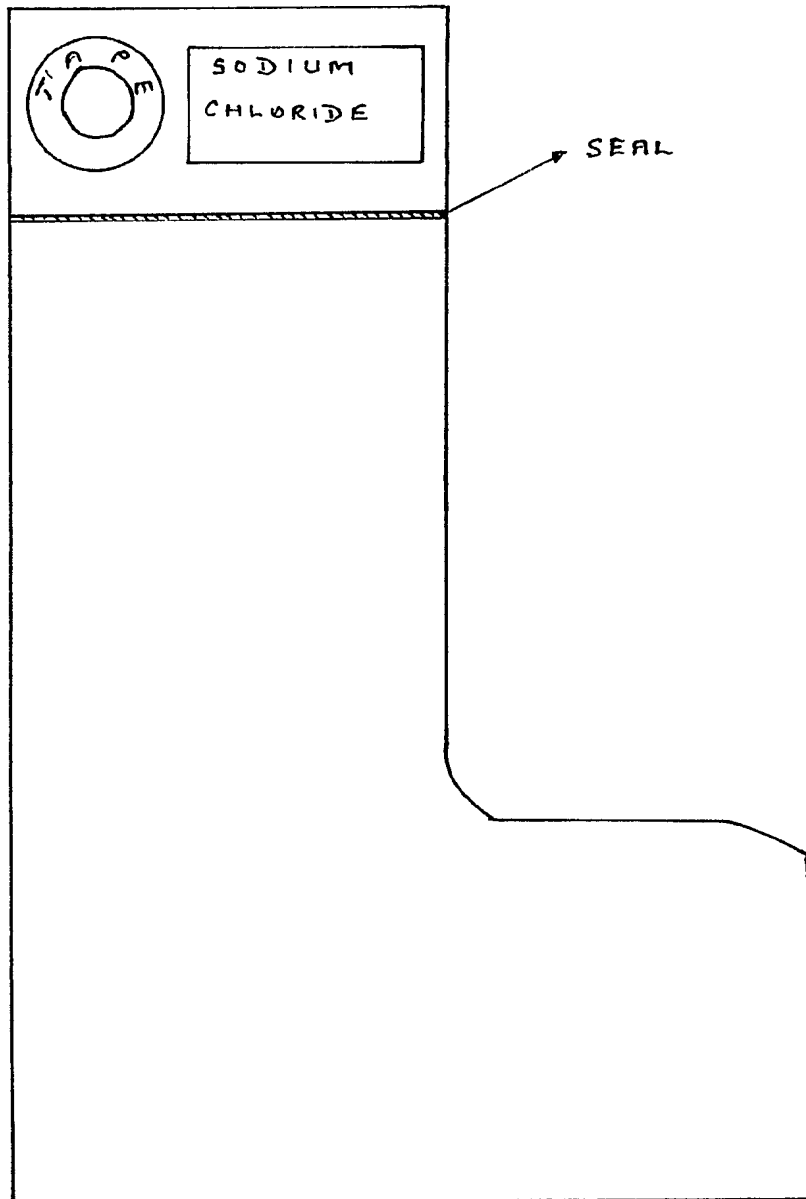
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GLOVE



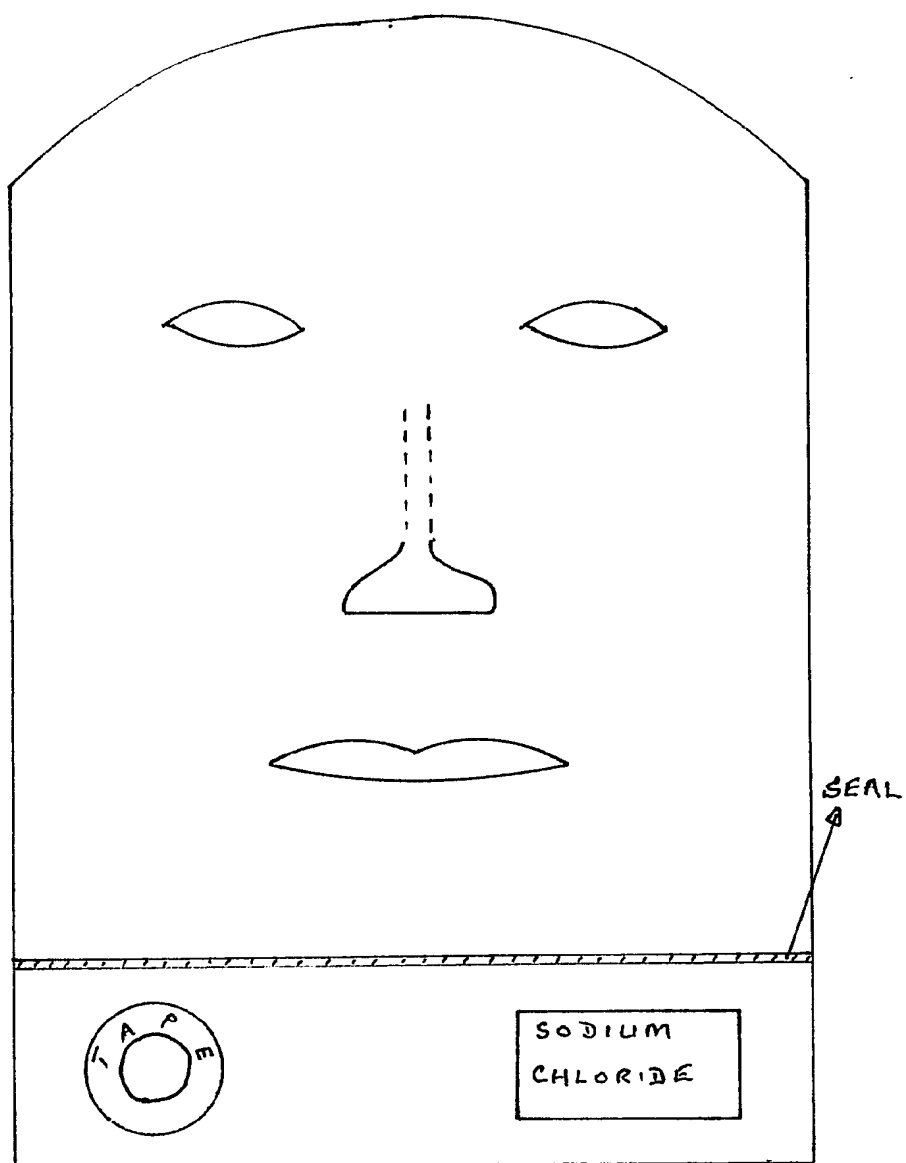
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B O O T



3/3

BALACLAVA



BURN GLOVE/BURN PACK

There is a need in the market for a Burn Glove made of Polythene or a similar material which can be packed sterile.

In burn cases for some years specialist units in hospitals have been advising the use of Polythene bags to be placed over a burn as a 'First aid' treatment.

Burn units do not like creams or dressings put onto any type of burn because they have to be removed before treatment can start. This is both time consuming and painful for the patient.

At present there is no sterile Polythene bag on the market.

BCB Ltd wishes to develop the idea of a Burn Pack consisting of a glove, boot and burn balaclava. Each item would be a closed polythene bag with the inside being sterile. It would have two sections, with the one area separately holding a roll of sticky tape to hold the bag in place, and prevent bacteria entering the wound area, also a sachet of sodium chloride 0.9% which could be poured into the bag prior to the limb being inserted, this would cool the burn, provide patient comfort and prevent the bag sticking to the wound.

The burn dressing will need to be promoted in various ways, both technically and commercially. It will require a "Product Manager or Product Champion" who will create scientific prestige for its capabilities, this can also be promoted as prestige for Welsh Industry and research.

The Product Manager will have to get into and work with specialist burns units. We have two high profile units one at St Lawrence Hospital, Chepstow and one at Morriston Hospital, Swansea. The manager should be prepared to get into these units and work with surgeons to get them on our side to help with the promotion. If we can help them develop a new burn dressing to help their patients they will help us to sell the product by allowing us to use their name as a reference in test papers.

The Product Manager should try to write a paper on burn management and how our dressing would help the treatment and healing. This could be presented at symposiums on burns.

When the Product Manager is presenting symposiums it is beneficial to do many small ones rather than a few large conferences. This is because consultants have a tendency to try and "Out Do" each other by changing specifications, it is easier to win the support of a few at a time rather than a large group.

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We should approach the design council to put forward our project for an award. This would gain publicity for Wales and the dressing. Our contact for this would be James Smith Esq, The Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU.

The Product Manager would be allowed to use the research into this project for publicity in any further work undertaken the rights of publicity used in his research in the dressing for future promotion of any other projects.

We would require a monthly report on progress to enable discussion on any ways to speed up development and make alterations to specifications where necessary.

BURN GLOVE TIME TABLE

1. Make drawings of glove, balaclava, boot and submit them with the correct application forms to the patent office in Newport.
2. Draw up a confidentiality letter which suppliers and associated companies must sign before we can discuss the project.
3. Establish the best type of material to use i.e. Medical grade PVC or Polythene. Then find the cheapest source of this material.
4. Contact 3M Healthcare to find out if micropore can be sterilised by gamma rays without harming its strength or adhesive.
5. Find a source of a large sachet of Sodium Chloride 0.9% Find out from the manufacturer if it can be re sterilised by gamma rays.
6. Find a company who can supply a machine to weld and cut the bags, and what material can be used, i.e. PVC or Polythene.
7. Finalise size, shape, design and the opening technique for the bag. Draw up instructions and make samples.
8. Set up production, or find a company who can produce using our machine and materials.
9. Submit samples for trials to burn departments in hospitals throughout the country, Ambulance stations, Fire stations, Police authorities and to the MOD.
10. Monitor and write up ALL reports to evaluate performance and make any modifications deemed necessary.
11. Launch the Burn Bag set into the market at a competitive price.
12. Organise a press release and programme of exhibitions to attend.

C L A I M S

A Burn Glove/Burn Pack comprising a glove, boot and a burn balaclava. The main section of each item is in the form of a polythene bag with an inner lining material attached. A section containing a roll of tape and a sachet of 0.9% sodium chloride is separated by a seal as a means for easy release from the main section.

Patents Act 1977
Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)

Application number

GB 9306156.2

Relevant Technical fields

(i) UK Cl (Edition L) A5R (RBB, RBF, RED, RET)

(ii) Int Cl (Edition 5) A61F, A61L

Search Examiner

L V THOMAS

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASE: WPI

Date of Search

29 JUNE 1993

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims 1

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
Y	GB 2042341 A (STRENTX FABRICS) see lines 39-64 and 75-78 page 1	1
X,Y	GB 1017712 (BUNYAN) see lines 70-90 page 1 and lines 30-33 page 2	1
Y	US 4971047 (KANZLER ET AL) see lines 12-26 column 1 and lines 40-68 column 2	1
Y	US 3824998 (SNYDER)	1

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages - 5 -	Relevant to claim(s)

Categories of documents

X: Document indicating lack of novelty or of inventive step.

Y: Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of the same category.

A: Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.

P: Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of the present application.

E: Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of the present application.

&: Member of the same patent family, corresponding document.

Databases: The UK Patent Office database comprises classified collections of GB, EP, WO and US patent specifications as outlined periodically in the Official Journal (Patents). The on-line databases considered for search are also listed periodically in the Official Journal (Patents).